

1973 年京大文 [4]

(i)

$\vec{a} = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$, $\vec{b} = (\cos(\theta+120^\circ), \sin(\theta+120^\circ))$, $\vec{c} = (\cos(\theta-120^\circ), \sin(\theta-120^\circ))$ とおける。

$\vec{x} = (l\cos\alpha, l\sin\alpha)$ とすると $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} = l\cos\theta\cos\alpha + l\sin\theta\sin\alpha = l\cos(\theta-\alpha)$

同様に $\vec{b} \cdot \vec{x} = l\cos(\theta-\alpha+120^\circ)$ $\vec{c} \cdot \vec{x} = l\cos(\theta-\alpha-120^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{x} &= l\{\cos(\theta-\alpha) + \cos(\theta-\alpha+120^\circ) + \cos(\theta-\alpha-120^\circ)\} \\ &= l\left\{\cos(\theta-\alpha) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(\theta-\alpha) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin(\theta-\alpha) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(\theta-\alpha) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin(\theta-\alpha)\right\} = 0\end{aligned}$$

したがって、任意のベクトル \vec{x} について $\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{x} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{x} = 0$ (証明終)

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x})^2 + (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{x})^2 + (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{x})^2 &= l^2 \left\{ \cos^2(\theta-\alpha) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos(\theta-\alpha) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin(\theta-\alpha) \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos(\theta-\alpha) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin(\theta-\alpha) \right)^2 \right\} \\ &= l^2 \left\{ \cos^2(\theta-\alpha) + \frac{1}{2}\cos^2(\theta-\alpha) + \frac{3}{2}\sin^2(\theta-\alpha) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos(\theta-\alpha)\sin(\theta-\alpha) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos(\theta-\alpha)\sin(\theta-\alpha) \right\} \\ &= \frac{3}{2}l^2 \{ \cos^2(\theta-\alpha) + \sin^2(\theta-\alpha) \} = \frac{3}{2}l^2 \\ \therefore (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x})^2 + (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{x})^2 + (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{x})^2 &= \frac{3}{2}l^2 \dots\dots (答)\end{aligned}$$